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seeds, propagating by layering, budding, grafting and by cuttings. It gives very minute directions as to the treatment of all plants during their embryo state, in fact, all that can be learned about it except the actual practice. Some idea may be formed of the minute details gone into in this work when it is found that 180 pages are devoted to propagating alone. Altogether it is a very useful book to have handy either for the professional or amateur.

SAMUEL HENSHAW.

### Proceedings of the Club.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28th, 1896.

Vice-President Allen occupied the chair and there were 29 persons present.

Mr. T. M. Fry, of 154 W. 98th street, and Mr. Laurence G. Goodhart, of 1148 Park avenue, were elected active members.

A paper by Mr. B. D. Gilbert, entitled "*A New Gymnogramme* from Venezuela, with Remarks on other Venezuelan Ferns," was presented by Prof. L. M. Underwood, the author not being present. The paper is published in this issue of the BULLETIN.

In discussing it, Prof. Underwood mentioned several ferns of the collection which grow also in Florida. Dr. Britton remarked on the heterogeneous elements which seem to be included in the genus *Gymnogramme*. In reply Prof. Underwood assented, and expressed the opinion that the new fern was really a *Polypodium*, although present artificial generic limitations required that it be assigned to *Gymnogramme*. Mrs. Britton remarked upon its resemblance to a Bolivian *Polypodium*. Dr. Rusby spoke of the great beauty of another fern of the collection, *Trichomanes membranaceum* L., as it covered the rocks in Eleanor Creek, where the specimens were collected.

For the author, Mr. J. H. Lovell, who was not present, Dr. Britton presented a communication on "*Cleistogamy in Dalibarda repens*." Discussing the paper, Dr. Britton referred to previous references in the BULLETIN on the same subject. Mr. Lovell also sent specimens illustrating polyphyly in the strawberry.

Dr. H. H. Rusby described a new genus from Bolivia, in the family  *Icacinaceae*, illustrating it by specimens and black-board drawings. Its structural relations to the other groups of the family and to the associated genera were discussed. The communication was discussed by Dr. Britton. It will be published in the BULLETIN.

A communication from Miss S. B. D. Lewis on the species of *Nymphaea* found in Raquette Lake was presented by Dr. Allen. It was illustrated by colored drawings. The form of *Pontederia cordata* with cream-colored flowers was also reported by Miss Lewis. An animated discussion of the communication was participated in by Dr. Britton, Prof. Lloyd, Mr. Rydberg, Mrs. Britton and the Secretary.

Dr. Allen remarked on his collections and observations in the Far North, and exhibited a number of interesting specimens.

#### TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10th, 1796.

The President in the chair and 27 persons present.

Miss S. B. D. Lewis was elected a corresponding member.

Miss Catharine Burnett read her announced paper entitled "The Influence of Light on the Morphology and Anatomy of Dorsiventral Organs," which will be published in a subsequent issue of the BULLETIN.

Dr. Emily L. Gregory remarked on her observation of numerous adventitious buds on the roots of the Horsechestnut tree (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*), when exposed to light by excavations for a street. An extended discussion of the occurrence of adventitious buds normally produced on the roots of other trees followed.

Prof. Francis E. Lloyd read a paper on "Some Interesting Forest Trees of Oregon," of which the following is an abstract:

The physical and climatic conditions of Oregon and Washington are such as to result in a large annual rainfall in the region west of the Cascade Mountains. This rainfall, while not excessive, is plentiful and nearly continuous for the greater part of the year. Further, a large body of snow is collected upon the Cascade Mountains; through the melting of this snow is furnished an abundant supply of water. The combined effect of a rich water supply and mild temperature is seen in the abundant vegetable

growth, and most strikingly in the forests. These are made up largely of conifers, a fair proportion of hardwoods being found in the valleys.

Among the trees described the most important are: *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*, *Thuja gigantea*, *Pinus Lambertiana*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Picea Sitchensis*, and *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, and of the hardwoods, *Quercus Garryana*, *Q. Californica* and *Acer macrophyllum*.

Their form and characters were briefly described and their economic value discussed.

Of more botanical than immediate economical interest are the alpine trees, of which there were described: *Pinus albicaulis*, *Tsuga Pattoniana* and *Abies lasiocarpa*. The influence of the winds at high elevations produces compact growth and spreading base in the latter two, while in the former extreme distortion obtains, together with low stature. These may be regarded as the forerunners of the future forests; it is their duty to subdue the rough mountain peaks.

The conditions for reforestation are of the best, and tree growth is rapid. The present methods of lumbering in the Pacific Northwest is extremely prodigal, and forestry methods should soon be insisted upon.

A number of photographs of trees were shown illustrating the discussion.

### Index to recent Literature relating to American Botany.

- Alboff, N.** Rapport preliminaire sur une Excursion Botanique dans la Sierra Ventana. Revista del Museo de la Plata, 7: Part 1, 181-187. 1895.
- Behr, H. H.** Botanical Reminiscences of San Francisco. Erythea, 4: 168-173. 7 N. 1896.
- Burnham, S. H.** Fragrant Wild Flowers of California. Asa Gray Bull. 4: 33. 1 My. 1896.
- Burt, E. A.** The Phalloideae of the United States.—I. Development of the Receptaculum of *Clathrus columnatus* Bosc. Bot. Gaz. 22: 273-292. pl. 11, 12. 20 O. 1896.
- Camp, S. H.** *Iris cristata* Ait. Asa Gray Bull. 4: 53, 54. 1 S. 1896.